[THURSDAY, *September* 5, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1496.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Aſſize of BREAD, publiſhed 28th of June, 1771.

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☾'s *Age.*	*High Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY 25	6	after 5 36	before 7	New ● Sunday next 6 After.
FRIDAY 26	7	5 37	7	
SATURDAY 27	8	5 39	7	
SUNDAY ●	9	5 40	7	
MONDAY 1	10	5 42	7	
TUESDAY 3	11	5 43	7	
WEDNESDAY 4	11	5 44	7	

Days 12 Hours 48 Min. the 5th.

[*Concluſion of the Letter from a Gentleman of Virginia, continued from our laſt.*]

MR. CAMM publiſhed an anſwer to Colonel Bland's vindication, and alſo to a piece upon the ſame ſubject, publiſhed by Col. Landon Carter, (another aſſembly-man) which I think was addreſſed to the Biſhop of London. This produced ſeveral other pieces from both thoſe gentlemen, and from Mr. Camm in return; in all which, as to the main point, the latter had greatly the advantage, and I believe ſuch was the opinion of all thoſe who had not made themſelves parties in the diſpute. But Mr. Camm, who is not only a good reaſoner, but remarkable for a ſatyrical kind of witty drollery, having placed his advantages in a ſtriking point of view, gave free ſcope to his droll humour, ſported with the *errors* of his antagoniſts, and placed them in ſuch lights as to appear extremely ridiculous, and excite the laughter even of many of the party that patronized *them*. The condemnation of this act of aſſembly, in which moſt of the gentlemen in the country were deeply intereſted, was extremely mortifying to thoſe who were immediately concerned in its production; eſpecially the leading members, and thoſe who had undertaken its defence: But the ridicule thrown upon their arguments, was more galling than their confutation. The diſpute continued till the paſſions of the parties were mutually raiſed, and it became little more than angry invective on one ſide, and mere drollery on the other; and ceaſed when each party had highly exaſperated his opponent, and neither had obtained the end propoſed by the diſpute.

The ſourneſs and reſentment left upon the mind of the parties when they ceaſed to contend, has not ſubſided to this very day. The clergy (I mean ſuch of them as joined in the diſpute, which all did not) conſidered themſelves as injured and oppreſſed by the arbitrary power of the Aſſembly — And the Aſſembly were incenſed againſt the clergy for diſputing their power, and againſt the biſhop for his interpoſition. And as by the agency of biſhops, ſome former diſputes between particular pariſhes and their miniſters, had been determined at home in favour of the miniſters, contrary to the opinion of ſome of our leading-men: they have not only reſented the conduct of thoſe particular biſhops who have thus interpoſed, but conceived a jealouſy of the whole order, as having too much power and influence in the courts and miniſtry at home.

In ſuch a diſpoſition of the people of Virginia, a ſcheme is propoſed for the reſidence of biſhops among us. And this ſcheme is firſt propoſed by the clergy, with whom the aſſembly and gentlemen had lately been ſo long in contention; and the principal agent in the ſcheme, is this very Mr. Camm, who had been the principal againſt the Aſſembly in the late diſpute, againſt whom and the biſhop, many of them, particularly Col. Carter and Col. Bland, had no doubt, perſonal reſentment. Is it ſtrange then that at ſuch a time, and introduced by ſuch a man, the Aſſembly ſhould diſapprove the ſcheme? As ſoon as I heard of the ſcheme, I concluded from the circumſtances I have mention'd, that it would be oppoſed. And I thought of Col. Carter and Col. Bland in particular, as perſons who would be firſt in the oppoſition. Accordingly we find a gentleman of Col. Bland's family,—The Revd. Mr. Bland, is one of the proteſtors againſt the ſcheme. He had probably imbibed Col. Bland's ſentiments,——with his privity concluded to proteſt,—and had his promiſe of moving in the Aſſembly, for their approbation and thanks. I cannot ſo well ſuppoſe a reaſon for the other gentlemen's proteſting (I mean, for their being of opinion that they ought to proteſt,——for I intend no reflection to the diſadvantage of thoſe gentlemen) Mr. Bland and Mr. Hewet, are both natives of Virginia, educated at our college, and particular friends. It is probable that Mr. Bland's reaſons, operated on Mr. Hewet, it is certain that they were known to him, and that thoſe gentlemen were both of a mind in the matter, as they both ſign'd the ſame proteſt. I alſo think it probable, that the deſign of theſe two gentlemen was known to the other two, Meſſrs. Gwatkin and Henley, and that tho' two proteſts were ſign'd, yet that all theſe four gentlemen acted in concert.

The reaſons aſſign'd by Meſſrs. Hewet and Bland, for their proteſt, appear to me ſo inconcluſive, and irreconcileable with that good ſenſe which eminently diſtinguiſhes their characters, that I can no otherways account for their opinions, than by ſuppoſing them ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed, as already mentioned—or by ſome other means. As to the other two gentlemen, who are not natives of Virginia, they may with more probability be ſuppoſed, from prejudice of education, to have imbibed ſome notions unfavourable to epiſcopacy;—be that as it will, their reaſons appear to have as little weight, as thoſe of the other two proteſters; but there is ſuch a likeneſs both in ſentiment and expreſſion between the two proteſts, as ſtrengthens the probability that theſe four gentlemen acted in concert, had previouſly form'd their whole plan of operations, and had been aſſured of aſſiſtance to procure them the countenance of the Aſſembly. And circumſtanced as the matter was, a very ſmall aſſiſtance was ſufficient for the purpoſe.

I ſuppoſe upon a motion made by ſo reſpectable a member as Col. Bland, and ſeconded by Col. Carter, there would not have been a diſſenting voice in the Aſſembly againſt a reſolve to thank the proteſters, for their oppoſition to the ſcheme of introducing a Biſhop to America: This reſolve therefore was obtained with the utmoſt facility;—and tho' it has been mentioned with a kind of triumph by all the enemies to epiſcopacy, who have heard of it in the Britiſh dominions,—yet more than nine-tenths of the people who paſſed that reſolve, are in reality ſincere and hearty friends to epiſcopacy, and were not aware that they did it an injury, or gave its enemies an advantage over it.

Thus have I given you, according to my beſt information, belief and judgment, a kind of hiſtorical account of facts relating to religion and the clergy in Virginia; in which account I have endeavoured to ſhew the preſent diſpoſition of the people towards them, and the reaſons of that diſpoſition.

And tho', as I told you at firſt, I write from memory, and cannot be certain I am right in every particular, yet I believe you will find upon inquiry, I am generally very near the truth, from which I have not knowingly deviated.

The following reflections occur to me upon the ſubject.

With reſpect to this matter the General Aſſembly might with propriety be divided into three claſſes.

1. Thoſe who oppoſed the ſcheme propoſed, from reſentment or jealouſy, and yet were hearty friends to epiſcopacy.

2. Thoſe who oppoſed it from principle, as being Diſſenters, and believing they ought if poſſible, to maintain the advantage they have over the church in point of ordination, &c.

3. Thoſe who tho' hearty friends to the church of England, never conſidered the ſcheme propoſed ſufficiently to intereſt themſelves for or againſt it, and therefore were entirely indifferent about it.

Whatever then the two firſt of theſe claſſes ſhould determine, upon this queſtion, the third, being quite indifferent, would readily join in. And yet the firſt and the third, which include more than nine tenths of the whole Aſſembly, are all hearty friends to epiſcopacy;—only have not conſidered the arguments for and againſt the ſcheme, enough to underſtand them, and judge whether it is moſt likely to injure, or promote the intereſt of the church;—for diſputes of this kind, are almoſt unknown in Virginia. Theſe two, want only to be convinced that the introduction of Biſhops to America will be advantageous to the church, and not injurious to civil liberty, in order to join as heartily in bringing in a biſhop, as they have in oppoſing him: So that in reality, there is only the ſecond claſs that would maintain their oppoſition to the ſcheme. And theſe being only the members for ſome back counties which were chiefly ſettled by the Scots Iriſh preſbyterians, I ſuppoſe would not amount to a tenth part of the Aſſembly. Hence it appears, that the oppoſition to an epiſcopate in Virginia, does not ariſe, as its enemies ſuppoſe, from principle, but from ſome accidental circumſtances which may continue but a very ſhort time.

I do not intend in this epiſtle to controvert the reaſons and arguments of the proteſters and country clergyman, againſt an American epiſcopate, but yet I cannot forbear mentioning a few particulars. The reaſons aſſigned by the proteſters, appear to me ſo extremely trifling and inconcluſive, that I am equally ſurpriſed they ſhould be *publiſhed*—or *acted upon*, by *men of ſenſe*—and that thoſe men ſhould be *epiſcopal miniſters*. Among other reaſons, they ſay, "Becauſe the ſolicitation of the "clergy of Virginia for a biſhop, without applying "for the concurrence or knowing the objections "of the other colonies, equally concerned in ſuch "eſtabliſhment, muſt be deemed a rude incroach-"ment upon, and direct violation of their rights. "An uſurpation deſerving the greater oppugna-"tion and reſentment, as the clergy of Virginia "have not the leaſt ſhadow of excuſe for it; and as it "is an invaſion of the rights of conſcience in matters "of religion, which are rights the moſt ſacred.— "Becauſe the eſtabliſhment of an American epiſ-"copate has a manifeſt tendency to raiſe jealouſies "in the minds of Proteſtant diſſenters, to excite "diviſions in the colonies, to weaken the connection "between them and the mother country, to con-"tinue the preſent unhappy diſputes, and give ill-"diſpoſed perſons occaſion to raiſe ſuch diſtur-"bances as may endanger the very exiſtence of "the Britiſh empire in America.—Becauſe ſuch "application without the concurrence of the pre-"ſident, council and repreſentatives of the colony, "is extremely indecent—an uſurpation directly re-"pugnant to the rights of mankind—and becauſe "it would be an unprovoked, ungrateful attack "upon the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of London, "with whoſe mild, juſt and equitable government "the clergy have reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied, "&c." Theſe reaſons are extremely curious, eſpecially from clergymen of the church of England! If it is right that a church ſhould have within itſelf the means of its own preſervation, then certainly any church has a right to apply for thoſe means, without aſking leave of any one. Is it not a grievance that we cannot get a miniſter ordained in our church, without an expenſive dangerous voyage of eleven or twelve hundred leagues acroſs the atlantic? It is abſurd to deny, that this is a grievance, or that we have an abſolute right to redreſs. If ſo, is it not ridiculous to talk of any perſon's being offended at our endeavours to obtain that redreſs? And more ridiculous ſtill, that we ſhould forbear ſuch endeavours from an apprehenſion of giving offence! It is ſufficient for us, that we give no perſon any juſt reaſon to be offended with us; and it is as abſurd in us to ſuppoſe that the exerciſe of our juſt rights ſhould give offence to any perſon, ſociety, or colony, as it would be in

them to be offended on that account. Therefore I cannot see any reason to apprehend one of the rueful consequences that seem'd so formidable to the protesters. If any of the other colonies do not chuse a bishop among them to supply their churches with ministers, they are at liberty to act for themselves as we are, but have no right to abridge our liberty. The full enjoyment of our rights is so far from weakening the ties between us and the mother country, that it has a quite contrary effect; for surely we have the strongest reason to adhere to that government that affords us the full enjoyment of our rights; whereas we should consider an unjust restraint as an oppression which we should throw off as soon as we were able.

As to the concurrence of the other colonies, and of the president, council, and representatives of the colony, I do not think it was necessary or proper to ask it; for besides, that it would have made the business more tedious and troublesome, it might have created an opposition which there was no occasion to hazard; which would have been the case if such concurrence had been ask'd and refused. The asking of leave to exercise an absolute right, has a direct tendency to have that right call'd in question. For if leave be ask'd, and denied, the right must either be given up, or a needless opposition raised to the exercise of it. I cannot but smile at the compliments paid to the bishop of London, and the tenderness shewn to his jurisdiction. If he has that jurisdiction, he can, if he pleases exercise it here in person, or by deputy; and so we should be in that very situation these gentlemen affect to fear! But it is very farcical that the bishop of London, (if I am rightly informed) is so far from being tenacious of such a right, that he is a warm promoter of the scheme of an American Episcopate. All the other arguments, if they have the smallest appearance of plausibility, would come with a much better grace from a dissenter, than a church of England minister. As to the country clergyman, he is altogether—a presbyterian—or at least an enemy to episcopacy, to which indeed he does not pretend to be a friend; and if he is really a church of England minister, I cannot see how he can avoid the imputation, both of hypocrysy and of perjury. I expect to see you before my return home, and am,

Your friend, and humble servant,

Philadelphia, J. T.
August 15, 1771.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.

IN the night between the fifth and sixth inst. an incendiary was taken who had just set fire to a house in this city, on which he was immediately strangled, and the fire extinguished. The disorders of the militia are greater than ever were known; they surrounded lately the Kaimachan, from whom they demanded money, and he was obliged to purchase his liberty at the price of 60 sequins. The Baths for the women which have always, till this period, been regarded as sacred, have been attacked, several women have been forced away, and two Ladies were ill treated who were going to them, notwithstanding every effort to save them. These excesses continued till the 8th instant; when the Grand Signor gave orders for the greatest part of the militia and mariners to embark on board the ships in the harbour, and to bring their arms on shore; at the same time an order was issued, giving leave to any persons attacked to defend themselves. Two days after, like orders were published at Galata and Pera, when the shops were ordered to be opened, and permission given to the Christians, not only to defend themselves, but to act offensively against any that should insult them. This order has had a happy effect, thirty of the ringleaders have been strangled, and we now enjoy tranquility.

The plague has manifested itself afresh, not only in this capital, but in the suburbs.

Letters from Smyrna advise, that the Russians have taken a fortress upon the coast of Asia, where they burnt two men of war which were upon the stocks, and had taken eighteen French and Venetian vessels, laden with coffee, rice, and other commodities, destined for Constantinople.

Cracow, May 28. The Confederates who were entrenched two leagues from hence in the monastery of Tiniec, where they had constructed a fort, have been driven from thence by Colonels Ronne and Drewitz, and abandoned 27 pieces of cannon to the conquerors, with a considerable magazine of all sorts of provisions and ammunition. After this successful expedition, Colonels Drewitz and Ronne marched to Landskoon with their united corps, where the Confederates, endeavouring to oppose them, were beaten, and had 500 men killed, a great number taken prisoners and wounded, and lost 13 pieces of cannon.

Oranto, June 3. They write from Constantinople, that towards the beginning of last month some Russian frigates began to bombard the castle of Tenedos.

LONDON,

June 23. On Sunday Mr. Wilkes received the Sacrament from the hands of the Revd. Mr. Williamson, in St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street,

Mr. Bull, and Mr. George Hayley, Mr. Wilkes's brother in law, are to be his sureties in case he is elected sheriff.

The number of annuities terminated by the death of the late Lord Halifax, is astonishing:—Among other sufferers, an eminent Jew merchant in the city, loses three guineas a day, which he had received for a considerable sum of money lent to the Earl. Annuities, or periodical douceurs, are now the fashionable way among the great, of paying interest for a loan; and notwithstanding the indelicate censures thrown out against the Nobility, we can justly assure our readers, that there is scarcely a coronet in the kingdom, without a number of persons immediately *interested* in the health of the wearer.

It is in vain, says a sensible correspondent, to hope for a free Parliament in this kingdom. The country boroughs are by a great majority under the influence of the Peers, and the Peers are by a great majority under the influence of the Ministers. So that, with the form of a limited monarchy, the British government is in fact as absolute as the Great Mogul's, and must continue as absolute till the dæmon of self-interest is totally banished from the bosoms of mankind.

June 24. A single elderly Gentleman of considerable fortune, near Frome, in Somersetshire, has bequeathed an estate after his decease, to Mr. Wilkes, of 1200l. per annum, and it is said, that he has already presented the Patriot with a genteel present as a reward for his services.

June 25. Tho' Mr. Wilkes has a great majority of votes, bets of 1000 guineas were offered last night at the Coffee-houses about 'Change, that he would not carry his election, and two to one that if he succeeded, the Chancellor would refuse his approbation.

Never were greater endeavours used to blacken any character, than have been exerted against Mr. Wilkes's; and yet nothing has hitherto appear'd to the public, properly authenticated, either against his private character or public conduct, that ought to render him unworthy the confidence with which his countrymen have honoured him. As to slanderous accusations without proof, the fairest character is as liable to them as the worst, nor ought they to have the least weight; and as the numerous and powerful enemies of Mr. Wilkes, have never been able to prove any of their accusations against him, we have reason to believe them false; and that he is really a much more respectable character than any of his accusers, both on account of his public and private conduct.

June 27. Yesterday the Lord Mayor, who we hear is the only Alderman in favour of Mr. Wilkes, voted for him and Mr. Bull.

It is said Sir Joseph Mawby has promised to advance for Mr Wilkes, whatever sum may be necessary for his support in the expensive office of sheriff, if he should be elected.

It is certain the Ministry are exerting themselves to the utmost against Mr. Wilkes.

The present contest for Sheriffs is more serious and important than many persons imagine. If the Court Aldermen are elected, there will be no new jury book; therefore in all crown causes, juries will continue to be packed as before; so that in a short time our boasted trial by jury, will become, like a debate in parliament, a matter of *form* only, and decided by the corrupt influence of the minister: Besides the loss of this invaluable privilege, should the court Aldermen succeed, the ministry will make as violent a push to get a trusty creature elected Lord Mayor next Michalmas-day; and then *every warrant* from the court end of the town, will be executed against any citizen, and all the persons in his house. No Printer mast hereafter publish a syllable against a wicked minister; if, he should, there would be juries ready to devote him to Lord Mansfield. If he prints a syllable concerning the people's representatives, the Speaker's warrant, backed by a trusty tool of a Lord Mayor, sends him and all his people to Newgate. That treacherous junto, which has been formed and managed by Horne, could not more effectually serve the purposes of the court, and destroy the liberties of their country, than by forwarding this most horrid scheme; by which the press is to be gagged for ever, and all the citizens, together with their franchises, surrendered to the court.

An inhabitant of St. Brides this day made oath that he was yesterday offer'd 30 guineas for his vote and interest in favour of Plumb and Kirkman, which he refused.

Last Tuesday £. 100 was paid for five votes, and £. 100 more for ten votes on Thursday to vote for Plumbe and Kirkman; and a number of prisoners for small debts were released from gaol to vote for the same gentlemen. Five pounds a piece were last night offer'd to a poor man and his son-in-law, and five guineas to another man, for their votes in favour of the same gentlemen. And a correspondent assures us, that he heard a great Personage say, that the Ministry might take one hundred thousand pounds out of his privy purse to prevent Wilkes and Bull from being elected Sheriffs.

What a state is this country reduced to! labouring under an enormous load of taxes, and the money arising from the sweat of our brows forced from our pockets, to be used for the destruction of the liberty of ourselves and our country! Such open scenes of bribery and corruption, were never attempted at any time, or in any reign, as at this juncture. Posterity will hardly believe that such vile practices were used in the pious reign of his present Majesty.

Yesterday finally ended the poll for Sheriffs, (which had been continued from day to day ever since Monday last) when the numbers stood as follows:

	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.	Total.
Wilkes,	296	351	395	355	265	233	440	2315
Bull,	276	297	372	323	241	218	467	2194
Kirkman,	45	458	482	366	216	174	208	1949
Plumbe,	34	448	471	356	209	166	196	1875
Oliver,	28	51	21	5	4	2	8	119

Whereupon the two first were declared duly elected, which was received by the numerous concourse of people in the hall, with long and loud acclamations.

June 4. It is said that a motion will be made, in the first Common-Council, for allowing Mr. Wilkes 1500l. out of the Chamber of the City, towards defraying the expence of his present office.

Great bets are still depending whether Mr. Wilkes will be admitted by the higher powers to serve the office of sheriff or not. But many are of opinion, that no objection will be made to him, merely to avoid the tumult and disorder which such refusal would occasion.

The Ministry finding on Monday, that it was impossible to save Alderman Plumbe, gave orders to their trusty creatures, to vote for Kirkman and Bull. This was in order to throw out Mr. Wilkes, if possible. In a word, the whole strength of the Court was exerted against Mr. Wilkes, and for that reason the Liverymen determined to elect him.

June 28. We hear that the late Bishop of Durham, besides ample legacies to his relations, friends, and servants, has left the following public ones, viz. To Christ Church 1000l. to the Society for propagating the Gospel 500l. to the Corporation of Clergymen's Widows 500l. to the Infirmary at Newcastle 300l. to the Small-pox Hospital 300l. to the Poor of Durham 100l. to the Poor of Aukland 100l. to the Poor of Glynd, Redingham, and St. George's, 50l. each parish.

Whitehall, June 29. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Ralph Payne, Knight of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Caribee Islands in America, in the room of William Woodley, Esq;

July 1. The Russian fleet in the Archipelago consists of twenty-seven ships, viz. Twelve ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and one bomb ketch. Each ship of the line has 600 men, and every frigate 300.

The Russians have also 1800 men in the island of Faros, encamped in the plain of Corigi, besides 3000 Greeks and Albanians.

July 3. We hear from Stockholm, that the march of eight regiments of Russian horse to the frontiers of Finland, has occasioned too extraordinary meetings of the Senate in the King's presence, but nothing of their deliberations has yet transpired.

According to letters from Vienna, the Court of Petersburgh is actually meditating an expedition to the frontiers of China, and the Mogul's country, which will be carried in execution after peace is made with the Grand Seignior.

July 4. The Ministry are in a very great bustle. Certain news has arrived of the Spaniards having broke the convention in America, in two or three flagrant instances, although they are disarming in Europe. Lord North has had three interviews with the Spanish Ambassador, within these three days, on the subject.

It is said, that by the treachery of some person confidently employed by the parties, the Ministry are in possession of the genuine copy of a letter from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris to the Prince de Masserano, the Spanish Minister at this Court, by which it evidently appears, that the designs of the Spaniards are equally hostile to us as before the signing the late convention, but that they are still deterred from throwing off the mask, by the positive declarations of the French Ministry, "that they will, in no shape, second or support the views of the Court of Madrid towards that of London."

One day in the last term, the names of public defaulters were called over before the Barons of the Exchequer, amongst which was Lord Holland; when on an affidavit being read, that his Lordship was proceeding to settle his accounts with all possible expedition, the Barons were pleased to grant ten months longer time to finish them.

NEW-YORK, Sepember 5.

On the 28th Ult. his Excellency the Governor issued a Proclamation, whereby the General Assembly is prorogued till the 2d Day of October next.

Thursday last his Excellency Lord Dunmore arrived here from Albany; and we hear sets out for his Government of Virginia in a few Days by Land.

The Lord Hyde Packet that sailed from hence the beginning of June last, was going into Falmouth, as Capt. Dillon came out.

Since our last arrived here the Lively Frigate, Capt. Talbot, from Boston.

Saturday Noon arrived Capt. Harrison, in 25 Days from St. Augustine, with a Number of Carpenters, &c. that went from hence to build Barracks at that Place, the same being completely finished.

Capt. Fairly, in the Sloop Nancy, from Jamaica, the 22d of July, off the Grand Commanders, spoke with the Elliot, Capt. Baker, from this Port for Pensacola, 4 Weeks out, all well; the 7th ult. with a Spanish Transport, from the Havanna for Cadiz, who had run ashore on the Martiers, but had got off again with the Assistance of Capt. Fairly: She was Part of a Fleet of 10 Sail under Convoy of 2 Men of War, two more of which Fleet were ashore likewise near the same Place, as also Capt. Dudley, from Jamaica for Liverpool, but the latter got off.

On the 24th Ult. the Rector and Members of the several incorporated Churches of St. Andrew, St. David, and St. George, in the Counties of Orange and Ulster, presented an Address to his Excellency the Governor, on his Appointment and Arrival, &c. To which he returned a very obliging and polite Answer.

Saturday last the first Stone of the Oswego Market now erecting on the Corporation Ground at the North-River, was laid by his Worship the Mayor; and the Second by Mr. Recorder; and the Market is to be finished with all Expedition.

The Lady Gage, Kemble, Dutchess of Gordon, Wynn, Beaver, De Peyster, and Hope, Christopher Miller, were all to sail from London for this Port about the first of August.

POWLES-HOOK RACES.

Wednesday the 28th ult. the Purse of One Hundred Pounds was run for over the Course at Powles-Hook, which was won with Ease by Mr. Israel Waters's Bay Mare Nettle, beating three others.

Thursday nine Horses started for the Purse of Fifty Pounds, and was won by Mr. Whitehead Cornell's Black Horse Booby.

The Ship London, James Chambers, arrived at London in 37 Days from this Port.

On Tuesday last, the Hopewell, Capt. Stout from London, and Yesterday the Philip, Capt. Richardson for Bristol, sailed from this Port.

Yesterday arrived the Sloop Mercury, Capt. Weble, in 30 Days from Teneriffe, and the Brig Greyhound, Capt. Cotton, in 29 Days from Newfoundland. On the 31st of August spoke a Snow Capt. Butler, 5 Days from Boston.

We hear the York, Capt. Jones is to sail this Day for Bristol, with whom goes Passengers, Lieut. Johnson of the Royal Americans, Mr. Millet of the 64th Regt. and Mr. Abbott of the Roy. Artillery.

The Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderson, sails this Day with the Mail for Falmouth. His Majesty's Ship the Deal Castle, Capt. Jacobs is to sail in a few Days for Halifax, from whence we hear she is going home.

[The Mercury Packet, Capt. Dollen, had 7 Weeks Passage from Falmouth, Her Arrival obliges us to leave out the Impartialist, and several other Pieces.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Charming Molly, J. Elwell; and Sloop Lawrence, W. Gilbert, Quebec. Brig Success, A. Toulon; Sloop Chance, C. Berrian; and Paoli, E. Cotting, Hispaniola. Nancy, J. Fairly, Jamaica. Industry, L. Baker, North-Carolina. Liberty, T. Davis, Turks-Island. Sampson, N. Scovell, St. Eustatia. Defiance, J. Tillinghast, Rhode-Island. Schooner Polly, O. Gleason, St. Martins. Dolphin, D. Harrison, St. Augustine. Polly, T. Davison, Coracoa.

Outward.—*Ship Peggy, J. Jouncey, for Jamaica and Bay of Honduras. New-York, W. Jones; Sloop Humbird, T. Cox, Rhode-Island. Charlestown, W. Whetton, St. Martins.*

Cleared.—*Hopewell, J. Smith; and Brig Philip, W. Richardson, Bristol. Sloop Hope, J. Hodge, Coracoa. Mary, B. Hutchings, Antigua. Charlotte, J. Albony, Teneriffe. Peggy, E. Evanson, Jamaica. Schooner Hawk, T. Darrell, New-Providence. Sally, H. Benson, Gibraltar.*

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Next Door to Alderman Lott's, in Leary's-Street, has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

FINE hyson, soushong, breakfast, green and bohea teas
Double & refined loaf sugar
Lump, and muscovado sugar
White and brown sugar candy
Plumbs, comfits and candied orange
Black pepper, ground ditto
Whole and ground rice
Oatmeal, sago
Coffee chocolate, starch
Powder and fig blue
French and Carolina indigo
Cask and jar raisins
Currants, figs, plumbs and prunes
Soft and hard shell almonds
Citron
Preserved sweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and Ginger sweetmeats
Preserved limes
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and Nutmegs
Allspice, ginger & ground do.
Olives, capers and anchovies
Ketchup
Florence oil in betties and bottles
Bees-wax Castile soap
Wash hand balls, pomatum,
Hair powder, and blacking ball
Orange flower, lavender and Hungary water
Stoughton's bitters
Basket fine salt
Cheshire and Glouecestershire cheese
Butter
White and red onions
Ware's best snuff in bladders
Weston's snuff in bottles
Long and short pipes
Ink powder, quills
Sealing wax
China bowls, plates and dishes
China cups and saucers, and a variety of cream colour'd ware

Liquors, viz.

Madeira, Teneriff, and Port wine
Arrack, cider
Common and white wine vinegar
Bristol beer
Kenton's porter in hogsheads and hampers
Holland Geneva,
Coniac brandy
Jamaica spirits, West-India rum
Metheglin, French liquors
Aniseed, cordials
Powder and shot

He likewise begs leave to inform the gentlemen his friends and others, that he intends to teach the German flute and hautboy, as usual.

N. B. He gives to country customers the highest price for butter, cheese, and beef-wax. 96

New-York, August 13, 1771.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from his Majesty's 29th *Regiment, 29th July last,*

JAMES GORDON, Labourer, aged 21 Years, 6 Feet high, swarthy Complexion, dark brown Hair, hazle Eyes, pitted with the Small-Pox, round and small Visage, straight and well made; born in Innistillen, in Ireland.

29th *July*, 1771.

JOHN LOVELL, Labourer, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 10½ Inches high, brown Complexion, brown Hair, light grey Eyes, a little stoop shouldered, and well made.

22d *July*, 1771.

JOHN GIBBONS, Carver and Gilder, aged 27 Years, 5 Feet 11½ Inches high, ruddy Complexion, brown Hair, light grey Eyes, thin Visage, and much carbuncled, straight and light made.

30th *August*, 1771.

THOMAS JONES, Cabinet-Maker, aged 21 Years, 6 Feet ¼ Inches high, fresh Complexion, dark brown Hair, light grey Eyes, long Visage, a Scar over the Right Eye, a large Mole on the Left Cheek, heavy limbed, a little in-kneed, turns in his Toes when he walks, and a little pitted with the Small-Pox, well made; born in the Town of Buvissakane, and County of Tipperary, in Ireland. 30th *August*, 1771.

JOHN HART, Weaver, aged 22 Years, 5 Feet 10½ Inches high, pale Complexion, light brown Hair, inclined to curl, dark brown Eyes, thin but round Visage, straight and well made, was born in the City of Limerick, in Ireland.

Whoever secures any of the above Deserters, and lodges them in any of his Majesty's Gaols, shall receive the above Reward for each, by applying to the Commanding Officers of the 29th Regiment, Perth-Amboy, Brunswick, Elizabeth-Town, or to the Commanding Officer of the 21st Regiment, at Philadelphia, or to the Commanding Officer of the 26th Regiment, at New-York.

N. B. *The Public are cautioned not to harbour the above Deserters, as they are of infamous Characters, and have robbed their Captain, and their Comrades of several Valuables.*

GORDON is an old Deserter, and was flogged out of the Royal Americans. 66 99

On the 20th of next Month will be delivered,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.

BY

WILLIAM BACKSTONE, Esq.

One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

The following is extracted from the Proposals and Specimen, which are to be seen at most Booksellers' shops.

CONDITIONS,

On which the work will be printed.

I. BLACKSTONE's splendid Commentaries on the Laws of England, are to be reprinted in four volumes, royal octavo, page for page with the last edition, the London copy.

II. The work is to be printed on American paper, equal in colour and thickness, with the same type as the specimen; and great attention will be given to the correctness of the matter, and beauty of the letter-press.

III. The price of the four volumes to the subscribers, will be only Eight Dollars, although the English edition is sold at twenty-six dollars.

IV. As soon as the names and residence of two hundred subscribers are collected, the first volume shall immediately be put to press, and the whole work shall be completed six months after the publication of the first volume.

V. No money expected but on the periodical delivery of each volume in neat law-binding, two dollars.

VI. This splendid and expensive work, which will cost above fifteen hundred pounds, can only be carried into execution under the patronage of the gentlemen of the law in America, and their liberal connections in the country, as well as the capital cities and towns on the continent.

VII The names of the subscribers will be printed in the fourth volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are gratefully received by the publisher Robert Bell, Bookseller at the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia; and by all the Booksellers and Printers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, &c.

To the PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of this continent have now an easy and advantageous opportunity of effectually establishing literary manufactures in the British colonies, at moderate prices calculated for this meredian; which will absolutely and eventually produce mental improvement, and commercial expansion, with the additional recommendation of positively saving thousands of pounds to and among the inhabitants of the British empire in America. Thus—The importation of one thousand sets of Backstone's Commentaries, manufactured in Europe, at ten pound per set, is sending very near ten thousand pounds across the great Atlantic ocean. Whereas—One Thousand sets manufactured in America, and sold at the small price of three pounds per set, is an actual saving of seven thousand pounds to the purchasers; and the identical three thousand pounds which is laid out for our own manufactures, is still retained in the country, being distributed among manufacturers and traders, whose residence upon the continent, of course causeth the money to circulate from neighbour to neighbour; and by the circulation in America, there is a great probability of its revolving to the very hands from which it originally migrated.—

Gentlemen, who at this juncture, retain any degree of that ancient and noble, but now almost exploded affection denominated patriotism, and are pleased to exemplify it by extending with celerity their auspicious patronage, through the cheap mode of repoing their names and residences *(no money expected till the delivery of an equivalent)* with any Bookseller or Printer on the continent, as intentional purchasers of this work now reprinting by subscription in America—will render an essential service to the community, by encouraging native manufactures——and therefore deserve to be had in grateful remembrance——by their country—by posterity—and by their much obliged humble servant, the publisher—

ROBERT BELL.

To be SOLD,—only at Private Sale,

A *Large convenient* Rum Distillery, erected on a *Ninety-Nine Years Lease*, of two Lots and a Half of College Ground, adjoining to the *North-River*, near *King's-College*, in New-York; which Lots will hold (and are *planned out* for) another *large* Rum Distillery, and are already improved as above, as also with a large *Brick* Dwelling House, &c. being either for a double or a single House, neat and convenient, *warm in Winter and cool in Summer*, with *healthy* very dry Cellars; and is built with extraordinary strong Mortar, and with Bricks as hard as Holland Bricks.—It is in an excellent *healthy* pleasant Situation; *very near to the Place granted for removing the* Oswego-Market; and hath Pumps well supplied with fresh Water, and a neat Garden.

The said Dwelling House, *Out-Buildings, and* Distillery, &c. *are attended with all the Advantages of good Custom, and regular Business, that can be desired,*——are in constant Use,——all new, and will be disposed of upon reasonable Terms, *the Owner being inclined to retire from Business;* and the Purchaser may also agree upon easy Terms, for several Months of *Prostic Experience, in the Art of* Fermentations *and* Distilling, which will be the *Substance* of Twenty-seven Years, of regular Practice and Experience therein, and will enable the Buyer, or his Agent, to make *clean flavoured excellent strong Rum; and with such advantageous Lengths, as will clear the above Purchase, with Ease (and a little Application) and make an Estate, in a very* short Time. For further Particulars, please to apply *at the Premises* to S. & P. SKINNER.

ROBERT HOAKE-SLY, Grocer,

In Broad-Street, opposite to General Gage's,

Has received in the Hopewell, Capt. Smith;

BEN. KENTON's best London Porter, in Bottles; and a few Sets of Queen's Ware. He has likewise for Sale, a large Quantity of Bohea Tea, Coffee, and French Indigo, and a few Hogsheads of old Jamaica Spirits.

HALLETT and HAZARD,

Have for sale at their store in Hanover-Square, a large assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from Europe;

Broad cloths
Wilsons
Forrest cloths
Bath coatings
Shalloons
Rattinets
Calamancoes
Durants
Tammies
Lastings
Crapes
Bombazine
Callicoes
Cottons
Chintzes
Printed linens
Cambricks
Plain, Pistol, Flower'd } Lawns
Tandem silesias
India, English } Taffeties
Persian sattins
A-la-mode
Broad persians
Naukeens
Plain and striped muslins
Dowlas
Russia sheeting
Irish linens
White drillings
Silk romal, Cotton do., Bandanoe, Printed, Black gauze, Barcelona, Kenting, Scotch linen, Mallabar } Handkerchifs
Cyprus gauze
Tiffany
Cotton counterpanes
¾, yd. wd. yd. and ¼ checks
4 and 6-4 do.
Bed bunts
Bed ticking
Dy'd pillows
Fine white figur'd drawboys
Do. cantoons
Do. cotton sattinets
Do. figur'd dimities
Do. corded do.
Black cotton sattinets
Black & colour'd dorsetteens
Check'd and spotted venetians
Colour'd and masquerade crapes
Mens and womens, Thread and cotton } hose
Black, colour'd and figur'd ribbons
4lb 4½ and large brass pins
Black and colour'd knit patterns
Sewing silk
Scotch thread
Womens and childrens white and purple mitts and gloves
Black and colour'd silk and worsted mitts
Black and white laces
Silk ferrits
Wax necklaces
Quality, Shoe and Coat } binding
Gartering
Table cloths
Scarlet cord
Dutch laces
Cap, apron and striped tapes
Colour'd threads
Buckram

Glazed linen
Gold basket, Campaign and Death-head } buttons
Scarf twist
Marking canvass
French pearl necklaces
Shirt buttons
Knee garters
Fans and laces
Chip hats
Looking glasses
Writing, Bonnet, Press } paper
Ivory combs
Nutmegs
Wafers
Ink powder
Testaments
Blank books
Temple and common spectacles
Small black beads
Gilt and lacquer'd buttons
Iron and cast wire
Plane and joiner's irons
Hinges
Locks
Hammers
Augers
Saws
Awl hafts
Shoe knives
Nippers
Pincers
Awl blades
Iron squares
Sash pullies and lines
Bridle bits
Saddlers sets
Stirrup irons
Curry combs
Girth and straining webb
Glebe, tuff, chair and staple } nails
Half hunters
Twig whips
Small nails, tacks and brads
Gimblets
Brass cocks
Thimbles
Sewing and darning needles
Shoe and knee buckles
Cork, bed and wood screws
Gouges
Chizels
Firmers
Box rules
Handles and escutcheons
Files and rasps
Compasses
Knitting pins
Candlesticks
Snuff boxes
Thumb latches
Brass nobs
Shovels and tongs
Fish hooks
Clock pins
Corks
Shoe and knee chapes
Knob latches
Iron mills to grind Indian corn
Long and short frying pans
Blacksmiths vises
Anvils
Spades
Shovels
Mill saws
Sad irons
Blister'd steel
Milled lead
Nails
Glass
Brass kettles, &c. &c. 96

AS the Partnership of TEN EYCK and SCHUYLER, was dissolved in November, 1770: This is to notify, that those Persons who are indebted to said Partnership, must pay their Balances off immediately.

ANTHONY TEN EYCK,
SAMUEL SCHUYLER.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1771. 96 99

New-York, Sept. 3, 1771.

LOST on Monday, the 20th of August, last, a red Morocco Pocket Book, (lined with green Sattin, and a Steel Lock) it contained a Quantity of Maryland and Pennsylvania Money, and some few Jersey Bills, with many Papers of Consequence to the Owner, but none to any other Person. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to Messrs. Hugh and Alexander Wallace's Store, or to the Bar of the Coffee-House, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, and no Questions ask'd. 96—

Robert G. Livingston, Junr.

At his Store in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House, has imported by the last Vessels from Europe;

AN Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable for the Season; among which are an elegant Assortment of China Jars and Beakers, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, or the usual Credit. 96 99

POET'S CORNER.

A celebrated NEW SONG.

CEASE a while, ye winds, to blow,
Ceaſe, ye roaring ſtreams, to flow;
Huſh'd be every ruder noiſe!
I long to hear my lover's voice.
Here's the brook, the rock, the tree;
Hark! a ſound! I think 'tis he:
'Tis not he, yet night comes on,
Where's my lovely wand'rer gone?
Loud I'll ſpeak, to make him hear:
'Tis I who call, my love, my dear;
The time is come, why this delay?
Alas! my wand'rer's loſt his way!

TO be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday the 5th of September next, The Ship BRITANNIA, with all her Tackle and Apparel, as per Inventory.

THOMAS WM. MOORE, and Company,

Have juſt come to hand, and to be ſold in patterns for ſuits, the moſt faſhionable and elegant colours of the very beſt of broadcloths, with ſhalloon, buttons, ſilk, twiſt, and knee garters, matched in London with great nicety, at £. 7: 10 each ſuit.

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his Store in Burnet-ſtreet, between the Fly-market and Burling's-ſlip, next door to Capt. Thomas Vardill's,

HAS juſt imported a variety of checks, Iriſh linens, callicoes, cottons, chintzes, taffities, perſians, pelongs, calamancoes, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, rattinets, breeches patterns, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilk, cambricks, lawns, gauze, muſlin, &c. Which he will ſell upon the loweſt terms for caſh. 95

Juſt imported in the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London, and to be ſold at the very loweſt prices,

By ROBERT HULL,

IN BROAD-STREET;

A Neat aſſortment of ribbons, velvet collars, and ſolitaires, ſtript and plain muſlins, book muſlin handkerchiefs, plain, ſtript and figured gauze; gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, and black gauze for aprons; black and white pariſnet, and catgut, patent net, thread and Blond lace; black do. and edgings, gentlemen's laced ruffles, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, black, white, green, pink and blue perſians; men's and women's ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe; children's thread, and cotton do. women's calamanco ſhoes, children's and girl's red Morocco do. beſt tortoiſe ſhell, box, ivory, and horn combs; children's toys, writing paper, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, and children's dreſt caps, &c. - 65 68

HATS

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiſer, to exceed in Fineneſs, Cut, Colour and Cock; and by a Method peculiar to himſelf, to turn rain, and prevent the Sweat of the Head damaging the crown.—Such Gentry and others, who have experienced his Ability, 'tis hoped will recommend.

NESBITT DEANE.

Encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again.
Aſide the Coffee-Houſe Bridge, New-York. 95—

WHEREAS John Schuyler, jun. did make, and with his hand ſubſcribe a certain writing bearing date the 27th day of March, 1771, and publiſhed the ſame twelve weeks ſucceſſively in Hugh Gaine's paper, entitled, "The New-York Gazettee, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's paper, entitled, "The New-York Journal, or the General Advertiſer;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which ſaid writing was directed by the tenor thereof, *To all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral lots or parcels of land therein after mentioned*; and did thereby give notice, that Volckert P. Douw, and Peter Lanſing, of the city of Albany, and John M'Comb, of Hoſack, in the county of Albany, Eſqrs. perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lots or parcels of land, were appointed to make partition thereof; and that they would meet on Wedneſday the 26th day of June, at the City-hall of Albany, to proceed to the partition of the ſaid land; and did then and there require all perſons intereſted therein, to attend then and there for that purpoſe, by themſelves or by their attornies: Now therefore, we the ſaid Volckert P. Douw, Peter Lanſing, and John M'Comb, commiſſioners, ſo appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our ſaid appointment, and do give notice, that we will meet at the houſe of Johannes Daet, at Hoſack, in the county aforeſaid, on Tueſday the 15th day of October next, to proceed on the ſaid partition; and we deſire all perſons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands at Albany, the 24th day of Auguſt, Annoque Domini, 1771.

VOLCKERT P. DOUW:
PETER LANSINGH,
JOHN MACOMB.

95 110

JUST IMPORTED

In the Britannia, Capt. Munds, and to be ſold Wholeſale or Retail, at the ſame Prices as in London,

By SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, who is the only Perſon appointed in North America, for Sale thereof.

THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB HEMET, Dentiſt to her Majeſty and the Princeſs Amelia, which for ſome Time paſt has been experienced by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to have the deſired Effect in cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Their Compoſitions are of the ſofteſt and ſmootheſt Kind, free from any Thing that is in the leaſt Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, preſerve the Teeth in a perfect ſound State, free from Rottenneſs and Decay, ; will render the ſouleſt Teeth white and beautiful, and take off all diſagreeable Smell from the Breath, faſten thoſe Teeth which are looſe, and prevent thoſe which are already decayed from growing worſe; will eaſe and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any ſo truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Public, for the uſing of which, there are proper Bruſhes.

ALSO,

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very uſeful Article that has been long wanting, viz. A Compoſition in a ſolid Form, for making an excellent ſhining LIQUID BLACKING for Shoes, Boots, &c. —It is in ſmall flat Cakes, one of which ſcraped to Pieces, is ſufficient to make a Pint, the Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be uſed as a Ball with one Bruſh only: It preſerves the Leather, prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the Wet, and will not in the leaſt ſoil the neeſt Stocking. 95

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Freſh imported in the laſt Ships from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for CASH or ſhort credit, at

T. B. ATWOOD's MEDICINAL STORE,

nearly oppoſite the Coenties-Market.

SEVERAL of the moſt approved patented MEDICINES from their original Warehouſes,

SUCH AS

JAMES's Fever Powders,
Hill's Tincture of Valerian,
Pectoral Balſam of Honey,
Lozenges of L'Ourelle for the hooping cough, &c.
Chaſe's Balſamick pills for Conſumptions, and diſorders of the Lungs,
Lockyer's pills for the Scurvy, &c.
Hooper's Female Pills,
Anderſon's Scotch Pills,
Daffy's and Boſtock's Elixir,
Squire's Elixir, Britiſh oil,
Eſſence of Balm of Gilead, for ſeminal weakneſſes, &c.
Boerhaave's Balſam,
Turlington's Balſam,

ALSO,

Orange Flower Water,
Iſinglaſs, Vermicelli,
Barley, Sagoe,
Hartſhorn ſhavings,
Salop, Cinnamon, Mace,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper,
Anchovies, Capers,
Durham Flower of Muſtard,
Refined Salt-petre, Bay Salt,

PERFUMERY.

Eſſence of Lemons,
Burgamot, Lavender, Roſemary, Moſch, Ambergris, &c. &c. &c.
Surgeons Inſtruments of all kinds.

At the above ſtore, Preſcriptions and Orders from the Country, or Captains of Veſſels are made up, and executed with the utmoſt Fidelity and Diſpatch. 95 98

THE tranſcendant virtues and uſe of the moſt excellent and infallible medicine, call'd, SPEAIGHT's WORM-DESTROYING PILLS. So pernicious are theſe vermin, that there is ſcarce any age, ſex, or conſtitution, but are ſubject to them, nor any part of us but they affect; for there are no humours but muſt putrefy, which putrid matter retains a vital principle, having a kind of heat apt to generation, produceth worms; which if not, putrefaction hath certain ſeminals or ſeeds within itſelf which are as pernicious as worms can be, and cauſe the ſame diſeaſes as worms actually exiſting. But theſe pills not only deſtroy worms, but bring away the very ceſtis from whence they were firſt bred; nor is the action of this powerful medicine entirely confined to the killing of worms; but it removes all obſtructions in the firſt paſſage, and efficaciouſly evacuates any viſcous matter ſticking to the coat of the ſtomach or bowels, which often torments the patient with flatulent pains, occaſions colick, brings on fainting, loathing, vomiting, and at length a total loſs of appetite; they allay and carry off four vapours, which occaſion pains in the head, open all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; create a good appetite, help a bad digeſtion, and promote the breaking of wind.

N. B. The above pills are prepared and ſold by RICHARD SPEAIGHT, Apothecary in Poughkeepſie, at 2s. 6d. per pot, and allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again. Each pot is ſeal'd with my own name, and directions will be given with them.

RICHARD SPEAIGHT begs leave to inform the country practitioners, that he has imported by the laſt ſhips from London, a freſh aſſortment of drugs and medicines; likewiſe a large quantity of patent medicines, ſuch as Turlington's balſam, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, Greenough's tincture, Daffy's elixir, James's powders, Anderſon's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills; Britiſh oil, &c. &c. And they may be ſupplied as cheap as from New-York, and their orders completed in as neat a manner. I would inform the country people in general, that I have imported a quantity of earthen and hard ware, pins, &c. that I will ſell cheap for caſh, at my ſhop in Poughkeepſie. 95 98

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 22d inſt. (Auguſt) out of the paſture of Catherine Covenhoven, living in Blawinbrough, near Rocky-Hill, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, a black horſe, 15 hands high, a large bald face, the inſide of his two hind feet, white; is neither mark'd nor branded, and trots altogether. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and the like ſum for ſecuring the thief, and bringing him to juſtice, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by me DAVID COVENHOVEN.

A choice Parcel of Indian dreſs'd

DEER SKINS,

To be Sold by

WILLIAM BACKHOUSE,

In Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market;

ALSO,

BEAVER and RACCOON FURS,
BLUBBER and LINSEED OIL,
CHOCOLATE, GENEVA, and
IRISH LINENS, on reaſonable Terms.

SAMUEL HAKE,

At his Store the lower-end of Wall-Street;

HAS juſt imported in the Britannia, Captain Munds; the Hopewell, Captain Smith, from London; and the New York, Captain Farmer, from Liverpool—A neat and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, credit, or country produce; he has alſo for ſale, powder, ſhot, lead, pewter, wool-cards, Rationary, London porter in hampers, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, and mace; and a quantity of cables, hawſers, and cordage. 95

ABRAHAM Iſaacs, Taylor, intending for London ſhortly, requeſts the favour of thoſe indebted to him, to pay the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their accounts and they ſhall be paid. Said ISAACS has, a few pieces of faſhionable cloths and trimmings, which he will ſell very reaſonable. 95 98

JUST IMPORTED

In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be ſold cheap by

BENJAMIN SEIXAS,

At his Shop in Broad-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to his Excellency General Gage's, A large and general aſſortment of Saddlery; ſuch as,

WHITE, and checkt ſwanſkin
Plated, poliſhed, ſteel and tin'd bitts and ſtirrups of all ſorts
Common and flat ſet buckles
Surcingle, boot, and head and throat do.
Braſs harneſs do.
Braſs bridle do.
Curry combs and bruſhes
Green blue, ſcarlet and hair pluſh
Green, blue and ſcarlet fringe
Livery lace
Broad and narrow ſaddle lace
Carpetting
Cloth & ſhalloon for chaiſes
No. 16, 18, and 20, ſtraining webb
Linen girth do.
Worſted ſurcingle & girth do.
Three and four ſtrap body roller do.
Boot ſtrapping
Horſe whips of all ſorts
Silver'd ſtaples and plates
Do. tuff nails
Women's worſted reins
Chaiſe do. do.
Hogſkins
Morocco ſkins
White calf do.
Braſs nails
Braſs knob ſcrews
Braſs padlocks
Braſs hooks for chaiſe ſaddles
Braſs faſtnings for ſaddle bags
Tin'd, chain, ſtaples, and rivets for ſaddle bags
Plated and ſteel ſpring ſpurs
Shoe and quality bindings
Couch & mane comb ſponge
Dowlas
Coloured thread
Yard, ell, and four horſe thongs
4 oz. 8 oz. and 14 oz. tacks
2d. 3d. and 4d. clouts, &c.

Likewiſe makes and ſells all ſorts of ſaddles, chairs, chaiſes, and harneſſes, &c. &c. 95 98

BROKE gaol from Queen's county, laſt Sunday night, the 25th inſt. Levy Moſes, and Theodorus Benjamin, who have been confined for ſome years paſt. Moſes, is a luſty man, about 5 feet 10 inches high; Benjamain, is a thin man, of about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; they are both Jews, and are ſuppoſed to be in New-York. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forwarned to carry them off at their peril.

THOMAS WILLETT, Sheriff.

Queen's County, Auguſt 27, 1771. 95 98

WHEREAS Adolph Philipſe did make, and with his hand ſubſcribe a certain writing, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1771, and publiſhed the ſame twelve weeks ſucceſſively in Hugh Gaine's news paper, intitled, "The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's, intitled, "The New-York Journal, or General Advertiſer;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which ſaid writing was, and is directed by the tenor thereof, *To all perſons intereſted in a certain lot or parcel of land laſt therein mentioned*, and particularly deſcribed, being Lot Number Six, and part of a tract of land granted by letters patent the 17th day of June, 1697, to Adolph Philipſe, deceaſed; and the ſaid Adolph Philipſe, and in and by the ſaid writing did give notice, That Beverley Robinſon, and Moſs Kent, Eſquires, of Dutcheſs County, and Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, in Connecticut, perſons not intereſted in the ſaid lot or parcel of land, were appointed commiſſioners to make partition thereof; and that the ſaid commiſſioners would meet on the 15th day of June now laſt paſt, at the houſe of John Swim, Inn-holder, at Peek's-Kill, to proceed to the partition of the ſame, and did in and by the ſaid writing require all perſons intereſted therein to attend then and there for that purpoſe, by themſelves or their attornies: Now therefore we the ſaid Beverley Robinſon, Moſs Kent, and Thomas Belden, commiſſioners ſo appointed as aforeſaid, do hereby ſignify our ſaid appointment, and give notice, that we will meet at the houſe of Thomas Smith, on the ſaid lot of land ſo to be divided as aforeſaid, on Tueſday the 15th of October next, to proceed on the ſaid partition, and we deſire all perſons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands this 17th day of June, 1772.

BEV. ROBINSON,
MOSS KENT,
THOS. BELDEN.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER's-QUAY, *Rotten-Row*, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neareſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

VIENNA, June 22.

THE greateſt preparations for war are ſtill carried on here, and our politicians do not ſcruple to affirm, that the troops, which are continually filing off towards Hungary, will take poſſeſſion of a certain country.

Madrid, June 4. Six men of war have ſet ſail for the Havannah, in order to be there diſarmed. Don Bucarelli is appointed Viceroy of Mexico.—*Are not theſe meaſures more pacific in appearance than in reality?*

Warſaw, June 1. The Confederates increaſe here daily. Yeſterday they were at Mariemoul, from whence they carried off every thing they could lay hands on. At Georgenburgh they ſeized 90,000 florins.

Leghorn, June 1. We are very impatient to ſee whether the Ruſſian ſquadron will ſail for the Levant. The day before yeſterday two tranſports ſailed thither with proviſion for the Ruſſians. Several letters from Smyrna, mention the great neceſſity there is for peace, as there are no Turks who will enter voluntarily into the ſervice, and an univerſal ſcarcity reigns throughout the Levant. Corn is as dear again in Smyrna as it uſed to be, and the plague rages there with great violence; all which makes a peace univerſally wiſhed for.

Warſaw, June 12. Yeſterday a courier arrived from the Ruſſian army, with the following letter from Count Romanzow, dated Jaſſy, the 20th of May, O. S. to M. Saldern, Ambaſſador from Ruſſia to our Court.

"After the expedition of Gen. Weiſſman againſt Iſatscia, Major General Potemkin ſignalized himſelf in a like enterprize acroſs the Danube. Having drawn the enemy towards Orcow, he embarked with 600 grenadiers and 200 chaſſeurs on ſeveral boats, and landed at four werſts from Cymbra. The Turks, on the firſt appearance of our troops, abandoned that town with ſuch precipitation as to leave their wives and children to our mercy. Gen. Potemkin immediately gave orders to the troops to purſue them, and 300 were found hid in the gardens belonging to the Chriſtians: 82 of them were killed; we loſt one, and had 19 wounded. The General ordered fire to be ſet to four barks, three of which were mounted with four cannon, and the other with five, and 17 ſaiques, as alſo to three magazines of flour, and one of biſcuit. After this, the General returned to his poſt with 100 ſmall barques and 14 batteaus, two of which were laden with proviſions. We have at the ſame time releaſed 2620 Chriſtians, who repaſſed the river with us. The fire of the magazines was driven by the wind to ſome adjacent houſes, which communicating itſelf to the town of Cymbra, it was reduced to aſhes. According to the report of our priſoners, there were 2000 Turks in that place.

Otranto, May 31. Several ſhips arrived from the Morea, bring advice that the Grand Signor has publiſhed a general pardon in favour of the Greeks who had left his dominions, with an exception of only 17 of their chiefs, who had joined the Ruſſians; and that, in conſequence of this, numbers had reſolved to return.

Madrid, June 4. Six of our ſhips of war, of 70 guns each, have ſailed from Cadiz for Carthagena, where they are to diſarmed.

LONDON, June 27.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 21.

"We are informed that the Charge des Affaires for the Court of Madrid at this Republick had a private conference a few days ago with M. Fagel, Regiſter of the States-General, in which the former communicated to the latter, by order of the King his maſter, that his Catholick Majeſty, for certain ſolid reaſons which he reſerved to himſelf, has reſolved that for the future he will no longer permit any frigate of war, of whatever nation, to enter and water in the ports of the Spaniſh monarchy, as they have been heretofore accuſtomed to do; and at the ſame time required M. Fagel to inform their High Mightineſſes of this reſolution, that they may inſtruct the commanders of their frigates deſtined for the Mediterranean ſea accordingly. This unexpected meaſure has occaſioned a great conſternation here.

"Lady L——r has been here ſome days; Count A——i is alſo here.

Letters from Quebec mention a diſturbance between the populace and the military, in which a great number, on both ſides, are ſaid to have been wounded.

June 28. Yeſterday the Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, D. D. kiſſed the King's hand, on being appointed Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.

Extract of a letter from Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, at Jaſſy, dated the 2d of May.

"General Major Weiſman, who commands our troops in Beſſarabia, croſſed the Danube, near Iſmael, with 1600 Infantry, and in the night of the 27th attacked and defeated a body of the Turkiſh troops, to the number of 6000 men, under the command of two Pachas of three Tails, and took poſſeſſion of Iſacsia. The action was very hot. After this victory, he gave orders to ſet fire to the enemy's proviſions and ammunition, which he could not take with him, and to all the timber which was prepared for building a bridge over the Danube. He ſafely repaſſed this river, carrying with him, as trophies, ſome cannon, colours, and 116 priſoners. He has likewiſe taken with him ſeveral galleys, and many veſſels, after having put on board of them ſeveral Chriſtian families, which he had delivered from the Turkiſh yoke."

A letter dated on board the Tweed Frigate at Portſmouth, June 22, ſays. "The account in the papers of this ſhip having brought home 1,200,000 dollars from Cadiz is not true, not near a fourth part was brought by us, nor has any man of war for 12 years paſt brought a million of dollars at one time to England.—The Spaniards are diſarming at Cadiz, but continue hard at work upon the fortifications. The Marquis Victoria commands there by ſea; he is 117 years old, and was known formerly by the name of Don Navarro, as he commanded the Spaniſh fleet in the engagement with Matthews and Leſtock. The preſent Governor of Cadiz is brother to the famous Don Franciſco Bucarelli, late Governor of Buenos-Ayres.'

It is remarkable, that almoſt all the Freeholders of Middleſex, who are Liverymen of the City of London, who have already voted, have polled for Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and Frederic Bull, Eſq.

Yeſterday as Mr. George Bellas was going through Guildhall yard, he was ſet upon by a number of people, who rolled him in the kennel, and treated him with other ſingular marks of their reſentment.

Betts are laid, five to one, that Mr. Luttrell will not vacate his pretended ſeat, ſhould Mr. Wilkes be choſen Sheriff.

Yeſterday came on before Sir William de Grey, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, at Weſtminſter-hall, a cauſe wherein William Boſworth, of Naſeby, in the county of Northampton, labourer, was plaintiff, and a gentleman of the Inner-Temple, London, Defendant; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, Boſworth, in the ſum of 2834l. 11s.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 18.

"Letters received from Copenhagen, ſpeak with the higheſt applauſe of the preſent government of Denmark. The King, by the many wiſe and ſalutary ordinances which he has iſſued during his reign, is beloved and adored by his people, who with reaſon call him the father of his country. It is ſaid, that the Count d'Oſten, the preſent Prime Miniſter of Denmark, a Nobleman of great underſtanding, and a conſummate politician, hath been a principal inſtrument in procuring the happineſs which the inhabitants of that kingdom now enjoy; and it is greatly to his honour, becauſe when he took the miniſterial reins, affairs were in a very perplexed ſituation."

A certain Commodore in America has commenced his command by ſuperſeding a Captain for ſleeping 14 nights on ſhore. The conſequence has been fatal to the unhappy gentleman, who is brought home in a ſtate of inſanity in the Fowey man of war.

Seven ſail of Ruſſian men of war were ſpoke with in the Engliſh channel, bound to the Baltic from the Mediterranean ſea.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that orders were ſent this morning from Carlton-houſe to the Princeſs Dowager's Poulterer, to poll for the two Aldermen, Plumbe and Kirkman. And

It is certainly true, that orders have been iſſued from the Victualling Office to every tradeſman who furniſhes the Board with contracts, to poll for the ſame Aldermen. A perſon as far as Chatham in Kent is ſent for on this occaſion.

The public may depend upon this as a fact, that government bribe even ſo high as thirty guineas for a vote for Plumbe and Kirkman. A gentleman of fortune and veracity was offered that ſum for his vote, but honourably rejected it.

On Tueſday the Attorney-General wrote to the Deputy-Treaſurer of the Inner-Temple, requeſting him to apply to Mr. Collins, Plumber, in Chancery-Lane, (ſuppoſing him to be Plumber to the Society and a Liveryman of London,) inſiſting upon his polling for Plumbe and Kirkman.

Notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn aſſurances delivered from the throne, the ſeat of truth and of public honour, that Falkland's-Iſland was to be reſtored to Great-Britain in full ſovereignty, and in perfect poſſeſſion; yet from a ſtrange infidelity, which has from ſtrange, very ſtrange circumſtances, taken poſſeſſion of the hearts of the good people of theſe unhappy kingdoms, every individual member with-held his belief. The contrary is now known to be the fact, and our Governors will let the knowledge of this fact creep out into public by degrees. The public is deſired to mark the note of this creeping vermin, juſt peeping out in an article of news, publiſhed in the Public Advertiſer, as coming from Genoa, May 25. "According to advices from Madrid, the "diſputes relative to Falkland's Iſland, are finally termi-"nated, and *the ſubjects both of Spain and England, are to be "at liberty to land there when they think proper.*" Does this beginning of the Court Hiſtory mean to deſcribe a ſovereign *reſtored* to his poſſeſſions, or one who hath been driven from them by force, and with diſgrace, ſubmitting to the force, and adopting the diſgrace by terms of neutraliſation?—— The public are deſired to mark the progreſs of this hiſtory.

Among the tranſports conveyed on Wedneſday morning from Newgate on board the ſhip deſtined to carry them to America, were two Kennedies.

St. James's, July 2, Laſt night the ceremony of chriſtening of the young Prince, was performed in the Great Council-Chamber, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Erneſt-Auguſtus. The Sponſers were, his Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz in perſon; his Serene Highneſs Prince Maurice of Saxe Gotha, repreſented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold; and her Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe-Caſſel, repreſented by the Counteſs of Egremont.

July 3. A correſpondent in the commercial way, offers the following remarks to the public:—"During the courſe of nine ſucceſſive months not one drop of rain has fallen in the iſland of Jamaica.—The conſequence is, that the different articles of ſugar, rum, cotton, and pimento, exported from that iſland laſt year, and which amounted to nine hundred and thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, will ſcarcely yield this year one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds. It is already well underſtood by the Miniſtry, that Government will loſe this year the duties upon 40,000 hogſheads of ſugar. This deficiency muſt be made good by ſome new tax or impoſt. Nor has this drought been confined ſolely to Jamaica; for almoſt all the other Weſt-India iſles, whether Britiſh, French, or Spaniſh, have ſuffered equally. So that it is apprehended, and with great reaſon, that there will be not one-half ſugar ſufficient to ſupply the European markets; and that which comes, it is feared, will be of a very bad quality. Our good neighbours the Dutch, ſays he, are now contracting for all the ſugars they can poſſibly buy up, as well in Europe as in the Weſt-Indies; and adds, If our ſupine government will not take proper meaſures to prevent the Dutch from monopolizing this moſt neceſſary commodity, our own merchants ought to be apprized of it before it was too late.

Advice is received of a Daniſh ſloop having been ſunk under the French Fort, in the port of Baſtia in Corſica, on her perſiſting to anchor in that port, contrary to the remonſtrance of the French Governor, who ſent a boat on board to inform the Captain, that his orders were to admit the ſhips of no nation whatever. The ſloop had received conſiderable damage in a great ſtorm.

It is certain (ſays a morning paper) this nation has lately received a freſh inſult from the Spaniards, notwithſtanding the Miniſtry attempt to keep the particulars from the knowledge of the public. A fleet is fitting out on that account, and Capt. Conner is to go on that expedition.

A Great Perſonage has declared he will on no account admit the popular patriot into his preſence; but that when he comes to St. James's in his Magiſterial capacity, upon any public occaſion, he muſt expect to be received only by the Lord in waiting.

It is a fact, that the Miniſtry, on Saturday laſt, offered 10,000l. to any perſon or perſons, who could procure them 100 votes in the city.

A perſon of high rank was heard to ſay yeſterday, "that the Court were *outrageous* on loſing the city election."

During the poll on Monday at Guildhall, above twenty different meſſengers were diſpatched to Downing-ſtreet, and Buckingham-houſe, to inform them of the ſtate of the poll.

The number of people in and about Guildhall, on Monday, at the cloſe of the poll, may be very moderately computed at 20,000. So anxious were the people to hear the concluſion of that great ſtruggle, which was to determine the future freedom of this great city.

The cities of London and Weſtminſter were on Monday night illuminated, on account of Mr. Wilkes's being elected Sheriff.

On Monday night the populace aſſembled before the houſes of Meſſrs. Plumbe and Kirkman, and obliged them to be illuminated.

On Monday night, an account of Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull being elected Sheriffs, the houſe of a tin-plate worker, near Soho, was illuminated with near 500 lamps in the following manner:—WILKES AND BULL, 1771. VOCE POPULI, in Capitals.

A conſiderable merchant who uſes Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, has, we hear, loſt no leſs than 7000l. by the event of Monday's election.

Saturday laſt Benjamin Stichall, Eſq; Tipſtaff to the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, in remembrance of Mr. Wilkes's ſaving his life from the fury of the mob, when he was conducting him to the King's-Bench priſon in 1768, gave his ſingle vote for that Gentleman at Guildhall.

Lord Ancram is appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the firſt troop of Horſe Grenedier Guards.

Capt. Pawlet, late of the 79th regiment on half-pay, is appointed a Captain in the 59th regiment.

Monday come on before the Court of Seſſions at Guildhall, the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, on an indictment for an aſſault on Mr. John Wheble, and unlawfully impriſoning him. This cauſe was opened by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, with great energy, and force of argument, to evince the violation of the law in apprehending the perſon of the proſecutor, under the pretext of the King's proclamation, which, if allowed, would render the liberty of the ſubject quite precarious. On the other ſide the authority of royal proclamations in general, and that in litigation in particular, was urged in a very hiſtorical manner, and nobly ſupported by caſes cited by Mr. Morgan, Counſel for the defendant. But Mr. Carpenter was convicted on proof of his own letter to Mr. Wheble, acknowledging the fact. For want of producing an atteſted copy on ſtamps, of the Royal proclamation, (Mr. Recorder not permitting the ſame to be read from the Gazette, though admitted by the proſecutor's counſel) the whole diſcuſſion of the matter intended to be brought in iſſue, the juſtification, or extenuation of the fact under the ſanction of the proclamation, was left utterly undecided. The defendant was ſentenced to impriſonment in Wood-ſtreet Compter two months, and fined one ſhilling for the aſſault ſimply.

Wedneſday laſt was tried in the Court of Exchequer, before Lord Chief Baron Parker, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe, King and Jones plaintiffs, againſt Carter Barton and George Barton, curriers of Birmingham, defendants, upon a ſeizure, made by the ſaid Jones in November laſt, of ſundry large quantities of taw'd hides and ſkins, a few tan'd ditto, and a quantity of Morocco ſkins; founded on an information made by John Tildeſly and Joſeph Griffiths, ſupervifors of exciſe; on pretence of ſaid goods being ſubject to forfeiture, and the parties to penalties, for being in a room, of which no notice had been given, or not having the mark to denote the duty having been paid; and alſo taking from Carter Barton, one dozen of cruppers and 32 pair of ſtirrup leathers, alledging the defendant had no right to cut leather, and with a full purpoſe of commencing a proſecution thereon.—After a hearing of about two hours, it appeared that the defendants had a right, 1. To put ſuch leather in what place they pleaſed: 2. That more marks were found than even the exciſe officers themſelves could expect, in proportion to the whole: 3. That the parties concerned could not legally ſearch for or ſeize ſuch Morocco: And laſtly, as to ſtirrup leathers and cruppers, they were not well enough acquainted with the laws, to know that the firſt act of King James the Firſt, on which they relied, was, ſo far as related to curriers cutting of leather, repealed by the twelfth of George the Second.—— Upon the whole, the jury as well as the court, looking upon it altogether as a malicious proſecution, gave a verdict for the defendants, who had, prior to the trial, brought their action againſt the Juſtice, Conſtables, &c. for damages, they being

indemnified by the Commissioners. The Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown, proposed to give the defendants 100l. each, on condition the said prosecution might cease, which was then agreed to.

BOSTON, August 22.

There are now in this Harbour, the following ships of War, viz.

Ships Names,	Guns.	Commanders.
Captain, with a blue Flag at the Mizen-top-mast head.	64	Rear-Admiral Montagu, Captain Simmonds.
Salisbury, with a broad Pendant at main-top-mast head	50	Commodore Gambier Captain Berkley,
Lively,	24	Capt. Talbot,
Rose,	20	Capt, Caldmell,
Gibraltar,	20	Capt. Sir Thomas Rich,
Tamar,	18	Capt. Hay,
Beaver,	16	Capt. Linzey,
Swan,	18	Capt. Ascough,
Senegal,	16	Capt. Blair,
Bonetta,	14	Capt. Squier,
Hope Schooner,	8	Capt. Dawson,
Gaspee Schooner,	8	Capt. Dudingston.

On the arrival of the Admiral, the salutes were respectively paid by the several ships in the harbour.

The day followingthe Admiral came up to town in the barge, with his Lady, Daughter, &c.

We hear that the Hon. Commodore Gambier, in his Majesty's ship Salisbury,, as also the Rose, and the Senegal, are soon to sail for Halifax, and from thence to England.

Mr. HOLT,

WHEN a Man is lifted up with Pride, a Stranger to vital Religion, and of libertine Principles, and endeavours to spread his detestable Notions among the weaker Sort of Mankind, he, or they deserve to be set out to View in their proper Characters, lest they may deceive the unexperienced, and being blind, lead the Blind into a Ditch. Libertine Notions prevail incessantly among us, and the present Age are exalted with an ungainly, stubborn, refractory, unteachable Disposition. I am surprised that such Opinions of Infidelity should be handed about in a public Paper; and tho' I have known many Presses groan with Trash, I never perhaps saw any exceed the Impudence and Trash of Simplex's Letter in No. 12 of the Impartialist. He is very violent against Hypocrisy, but the World must judge how fit Censurers the Authors are against Vice, and who are the greatest Hypocrites, when they know their Characters. For these Reformers are known to be sunk into Vice and Debauchery: one of them has been known to defend Deism in Company, and the other is with good Reason suspected to be no better. What must People judge of their Sincerity, when they see that these Men, who in a former Paper, recommended the Observation of the Sabbath, will not frequent any Place of Worship, perhaps once in a Year, and then only on some public Occasion for Curiosity. Instead of making themselves a laughing Stock, I would advise Mr. Impartialist and Mr. Symplex, the one to stick to his Law-Books, and the other to compounding his Medicines. As to their Reflection of my being a Cobler, I value it not a Straw; perhaps if they look into their Families, they will find they need not pride themselves much on that Score. There may be cobling in Physick and Law as well as in other Professions, and tho' one of them may be able to copy a Deed, and the other to apply a Plaster; yet it must appear to the World, that they know nothing of Religion, or of their own Vileness and Deformity. I would advise them to alter their vicious Lives before they set up for Instructors, and to pluck the Beam out of their own Eyes, before they attempt to pull the Mote out of another's Eye. NAAMAN.

WILLIAM WIKOFF,

Has just removed from Cruger's Wharf, to Queen-Street, between Burling's-slip and the Fly-Market, the Store lately occupied by Messrs Bowne and Rickman, where he has opened a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from London, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit——Among which are,

IRISH Linens of all prices, Irish sheetings, Russia sheeting, Ravens duck and drillings, dowlas, tandem, silesias, pistol lawns, garlix, Dutch and British oznaburgs, buckrams, check and linen handkerchiefs, cambrick and lawns, callicoes and cottons, brown Hessian, felt hats of all prices writing paper, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d 12d. and 20d. nails, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylors window glass No. 10 and 11, 3½lb 4lb and 4½lb pins; needles, from No. 1 to 20; 10 and 11. nail, 7-8, yard wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; strip'd Holland, blue, black, red and cloth coloured thread; 6-4 8-4 ½ and 7-4, bed bunts; powder, shot, a general assortment of pewter dishes, basons, mugs, porrengers, table and tea spoons, and many other articles too tedious to mention——He also has for sale as usual, Madeira, Wine, West-India Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Chocolate. Raisins of the Sun, Geneva, &c. &c. &c.

STOLEN

ON Wednesday the 21st Instant, (August) from MARY AIREY, living at the Corner of King and Smith Streets, three Silver Table Spoons, and a Silver crooked handled Punch Ladle, the Bowl of which is in the Form of a Scallop Shell; one of the Spoons is mark'd M. W. the other two and the Ladle with a Cock having a Sprig in his Bill, on the back of the Handles. Any Person to whom the said Goods may be offered to Sale, or who may otherwise see or hear of them, are desired to stop them, and endeavour to secure the Thief, giving her Notice, who will make a thankful and proper Acknowledgment. 94 97

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Elizabeth-Town Point, in the County of Essex, in New-Jersey, on Friday Evening the 16th Instant, two Servant Men, one named CORNELIUS HURRY, born in or near Bristol in old England, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, walks a little stooping, much addicted to drinking and swearing, of a light brown complexion, light brown Hair, lately cut short on the Top of his Head; carried with him a brown short Cloth Coat with large yellow Metal Buttons, a black Calimanco Jacket, one light brown worsted Shag do. with brown Cloth Back, one light coloured Frize do. with Sleeves, one old red Duffle Great Coat, one old Pair of Buckskin Breeches, one do. of Nankeen, two white Linen Shirts and one Check do. old Shoes with Pinchbeck Buckles, and had on Tow Trowsers and Frock, made of coarse Bale Cloth, and a small Beaver Hat.——The other named GEORGE ARIS or ARISON, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, born in old England, a very red Complexion, sandy Hair, a down Look and round shouldered, walks very dull and heavy: Had on and took with him two Frocks, two Pair of Trowsers, two Check Shirts, a Wool Hat, a Pair of Shoes, and Brass Buckles;—they likewise stole and took away, a small Skiff newly trimmed and painted, her Wale yellow, with white Spots under her Wale, under the same a narrow Streak of Spanish Brown, her Stern yellow, white Spots and two Bulls Eyes forward, her Inside payed with Turpentine, Seats and Benches of Spanish Brown; two Oars, one a small Skiff Oar, the the other a large Scow do. Hurry had so many Clothes that it is probable George may wear some of them, and they will likely change their Names; its thought they are gone towards Pennsylvania, or New-England. Whoever takes up the above Servants, and secures them in any Gaol, so that their Master may have them again, shall have the above Reward of Twenty Dollars, or Ten Dollars for either of them, and Twenty Shillings for the Skiff and Oars, and all reasonable Charges, paid by BROUGHTON REYNOLDS. 94 97

N. B. They likewise stole and took with them two Bridles.

August 7, 1771.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away last Night from the Subscriber, living on Long-Island, at the Wallabaugh, a Negro Man named NEWPORT, about four or five and twenty Years old, about five Feet and a half high, a well set Fellow, Guinea born, but speaks good English, and is a great talker, he formerly belonged to one Joseph Robertson, living on the East End of Long-Island; he is branded on the Breast with three Letters: Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Cloth Jacket, Tow Cloth Shirt and Trowsers, almost new. Whoever takes up the said negro, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by me ARIS REMSEN.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their Peril. 92 95

For QUEBEC,

THE BRIG

St. LAWRENCE,

SIMON REEVE, MASTER;

HAS one Half of the Cargo ready and will sail by the first of September: For Freight, or Passage, apply to SAMUEL BAYARD, Jun. WILLIAM PAGAN, or said Master.

New-York, 24th Aug. 1771. 94 96

Now in the Press, and speedily will be published,

BY JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Newest Printing-Office in Market-Street, Philadelphia,

And will be delivered to the Subscribers agreeable to the Proposals, price bound Five Shillings, printed on a fine Paper, and an elegant Type,

ALL THE

POETICAL WRITINGS,

AND SOME OTHER PIECES,

OF THE REV. NATHANIEL EVANS, A. M.

Late Missionary in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount KILLMURRAY, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

N. B. As the List of the Subscribers will be committed to the Press in a few Weeks, it is hoped, that all who are desirous of encouraging this Publication, and who may not yet have subscribed, will send their Names, without loss of Time, to Mr. Hugh Gaine, Printer.

*** The Subscribers shall have their Books printed on a fine Writing Paper. 94 97

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Have just imported in the Hopewell, Smith, from London, a Number of Articles, among which are,

LONDON T. C. faggot steel,
Blister'd Do. Do.
German Do.
Hoop iron,
Flat Sweed's iron, the best in the world for waggons and sleds,
London pewter sorted,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Coppras,
An assortment of small and large looking glasses,
A quantity of books with leave gold very cheap.

They have also a quantity of hardware, which they will sell reasonably; and expect by the first Bristol vessel, a large and general assortment. 94 97

TO BE SOLD, a second Hand Curricle with Harness complete, also a new Wiskey Chair with Harness for one Horse; inquire of STEPHEN STEEL, Coach-Maker in King's-Street, New-York. 94 97

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons that are Creditors to George Caldwell, late of Salisbury, in Litchfield County, now of Hartford in Hartford County, Insolvent Debtor; That pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, 1771, there is to be a Meeting of said Caldwell's Creditors at Mr. David Bull's, Inn-holder in said Hartford, on the first Thursday of October next, then and there to exhibit their Debts, and to agree on the best Method for recovering, disposing of, and distributing said Caldwell's Estate for and among said Creditors.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } Trustees to said
JONATHAN WELLS, } Caldwell.

Hartford, June 10, 1771. 87 98

JUST arrived from Philadelphia a quantity of DR. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM, by which so many cures have been performed last year in Pennsylvania and Maryland, &c. &c. as is to be seen in the Pennsylvania news papers; and is now, by appointment to be sold by MICHAEL HOFFMAN, shop keeper, in New-York, at his house in Broad-Way, opposite the Oswego-Market, and by no-body else. Price of a bottle Four Shillings and Ten-pence, by the dozen Four Shillings and Four-pence.

The AMERICAN BALSAM,

After the Study and Labour of many Years,

Found out and prepared by DR. HILL,

PHYSICIAN in LONDON: Member of the Imperial Academy of GERMANY,

And sold by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, at his place in Kingsess, near the Lower-Ferry, on Schools-Hill, Philadelphia, and no other person except those he shall appoint:

Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence a bottle; or, by the dozen, at the rate of Three Shillings and Three-pence a bottle.

London, June 5, 1770. J. HILL.

THIS is an improvement upon all former Balsams; possessing their virtues in a higher degree; and freed from their defects.

It is a rich, comforting, nourishing, and healing Medicine. It strengthens the stomach; opens all obstructions whatsoever; and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of the *rheumatism, gravel, cholic, jaundice*, and all kinds of weakness. It is also an excellent medicine in the *hypochondriacal disease*; it gives great relief in *head-achs*; and in *coughs* and *consumptions* it has no superior; even the *hooping-cough* in children will be conquered by this medicine.

It is also the best and readiest cure in the world for *catarrhs, sore throats* and *asthmas*; it cures *hectics*, and *wasting* of the *flesh*, and is excellent for all persons who have *lax fibres*. It strengthens the brain; assists the memory; and is good against *barrenness*. It is at all times a sovereign cure for lowness of spirits. The mind itself is naturally cheerful, easy, and happy; free it from bodily disorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itself. This will be done in all cases by this cordial medicine; as it recruits and restores that mild and friendly balsam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that most essential part of the vital fluid generally take their first rise from colds; which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occasion; every one therefore should have it at hand, for 'tis much better to prevent diseases than to cure them.

The dose is forty, fifty, or sixty drops, in a tea-cup of water; at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They need not fear relief from this, who have tried other things without success.

This Balsam is prepared from some new American plants, sent to England by that ingenious gentleman Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Pennsylvania, Botanist to their Majesties the King and Queen of Great-Britain; and by great numbers of cures has been proved to be so noble a medicine for its purpose, as probably was never heretofore prepared since the creation of the world: By its proper use, as directed in these bills, it will infallibly cure the above-mentioned diseases, which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with, from the too frequent and sudden change of the weather from hot to cold. As this medicine is prepared from the American plants, no wonder it must have the best effect in that country; as it is most natural to the constitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. brought over to England the best collection of American plants ever received there, with their names and places, in a manner that shewed him born with a genius for botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius, by right instructions, and honoured him with a pension. Amongst the plants brought by this gentleman, were those of which this inestimable Balsam is prepared, which Dr. Hill now raises in his own garden. The secret of the preparation he has entrusted to no person in the world; but, in gratitude to the young gentleman, has appointed his father Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, senior, of Kingcess, near Philadelphia, the only capital vender of them in all America, appointing whom he pleases under him. 94 97

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, from on board his Sloop Speedwell, lying at Beekman's-Slip, last Sunday Evening the 4th Inst. an Apprentice Boy named JONATHAN FRIEND CHILD, 17 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, lusty, strong built, round shoulder'd, and short light brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a striped worsted Jacket, Check Shirt, Nankeen Breeches, light worsted rib'd Stockings, a Pair of thin Pumps, a new red and white Silk Handkerchief, a Dutch Cap, Pinchbeck Shoe and Silver Knee Buckles,—he also took with him, a Pair of oznaburg Trowsers, and a Pair of coarse blue kersey Breeches. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and delivers him either to Mr. Anthony Griffiths of this City, Mr. Henry Smith, of Boston, or to the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by PASCHAL N. SMITH.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forewarn'd from harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Apprentice, if they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1771. 92 95

Money to be Let

All the Year round,

Upon Interest or Bottomry,

(No Sums less than £.100.)

ON good personal security; houses or lands in or near this city, will be taken, and the utmost secrecy and dispatch be observed in the execution of this office,

BY

HENDRICK OUDENAARDE,

BROKER, in Hanover-Square,

Nearly opposite to Mr. Hugh Gaine's Printing-Office. 91—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

New-York, August 22d, 1771.

LOST On the Evening of Monday the 19th Inst. between the Bowling-Green and the General's Country Seat, £.101 : 13 : 4, in York and Jersey Bills, marked on the Outside of the Bundle, the above Sum and C. M. E. also on one inside, £.64 : 0 : 6, Jacob Van Voorhouse.

If whoever has found the same, will be so just as to return it, so that the Owner may have it again, they shall receive Fifty Dollars Reward, on applying to the Printer hereof.